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SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1901.

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Cabor's Political Notes indicating the PROGRESS OF THE WORLD'S SOCIALIST MOVEMENT.

GERMANY.

The "Almanack de la Question Sociale," edited by Argyriades, has been sequestered in Germany. It had a caricature representing the German emperor as a butcher holding up by the hair several heads of Chinamen. Though His Imperial Majesty likes to put on different uniforms, he did not like the one which faithfully represented him according to his celebrated Hun speech. And yet the allied troops can held the closest attention of the audience. The pro-hardly complain if they are represented as butchers in gram was enriched by revolutionary songs rendered

AUSTRIA.
Otto Wittelshofer, a well-known Socialist writer, died a few weeks ago in Vienna. He was a great authority on finance, and for many years a valued con-tributor to the Socialist press. He was only 46 years old, and his death is a great loss to the movement.
BELGIUM.

Another hot discussion has taken place in the Belgian parliament. The Radical member, Janson, moved a resolution that all political prisoners, and especially those of 1886, 1889, and 1893, should be released Monsieur Janson stated that the Anarchist Moineau had already been more than ten years in prison for attempting to use dynamite. Though Social Democrats do not approve of such acts, they rightly think that Moineau has been the victim of a reactionary and clerical government policy. This humane resolution was opposed by the government. After a heated debate, the resolution was withdrawn when its first two claus-es had been defeated.

ITALY.

If Italy is a poor country it is not because she has a scarcity of clergy. For in that poor country there are no less than 49 Archbishops and 221 bishops. And she has no less than 76,560 priests. In addition to this there are a large number of monks and nuns. All these clericals have to live at the expense of, perhaps, the poorest population in Europe.

The government has sent some help to the districts of Bari, Lecco, and Foggra. The "Avanti," while approving these gifts, points out that what is wanted in Italy is economy and a reform of taxation. These things are excellent, and are needed in more countries than the Italian peninsula.

SPAIN.

Spain is evidently awakening from her long sleep and preparing to take her place in the ranks of prog-ress. Following closely upon last month's popular demonstrations against the Jesuits and other clerical orders which have long plundered the people and kept them in ignorance and subjection, came strikes of railway employees, textile workers, and other laborers, in which the cry of "Success to the Social Revolution" is raised.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Socialists report increased votes in the local elections throughout England.
NORWAY.

The Norske Arbeidersamiund, or the central organization of the Norwegian trade unions, has severed its connection with the Radical Party, with whom they formerly acted. It is generally thought that they will now act with the Social Democrats.

UNITED STATES.

Agitation is reported as exceedingly active in Day.

Agitation is reported as exceedingly active in Dayton, O. The Sunday evening meetings are largely attended.

Comrade Fred Lennon writes that a Workingmen's Educational Club has been organized at Adger, Ala., which will do good work for Socialism.

Comrade G. E. Pelton, one of the leading workers in Equality colony, Washington, was killed by a limb from a falling tree. He was said to be a hard worker, and esteemed by all who knew him.

lin. Mo., Social Democrats have municipal ticket with Comrade James Graves for may-or. They have issued a neat twenty-page booklet, containing their ticket, platform and address to voters.

The Socialists of Rockford, Ill., are organized under the name of the "Socialist Educational Society," meeting on the second and fourth Wednesdays of the month at Skandia Hall, Seventh street. They are having good success.

The Socialists of Puerto Rico are keeping up the gitation for the emancipation of labor. Comrade Hascher writes us from San Juan that energetic work is being done, although under great difficulties. A small paper, called "La Miseria," is being published for agitation purposes.

Comrade Willard Barringer writes from Dayton, O.: "Comrade McGrady lectured to over six hundred people on the 13th. The hall was crammed and the audience appreciative in every sense. The address was_reported in the city papers in full, and was the topic for the entire week."

Comrades Cooney and Neely addressed the two hundred students of the International College at Saginaw recently on invitation of the president. The address was listened to attentively, and many questions were asked about Socialism, which revealed the interest taken in the speakers' remarks.

Social Democrats of Ann Arbor, Mich., held a rousing convention on March 6th, and nominated a city ticket, headed by Comrade Frederick Partridge for mayor. Comrade D. J. Jeanerett was nominated for clerk, and Comrade James Jones for justice. Comrade Theo. Stanger presided and delivered a stirring address. Five thousand copies of the platform will be printed in English and German and distributed.

Comrade J. W. Slayton of New Castle, Pa., writes

an enthusiastic letter about Comrade Vail's address in that city on March 15th. He says "the hall was well filled, most of those present being young men, a most gratifying sign. There was also quite a few ladies present. Comrade Vail's magnificent presentation of the Socialist principles is doing much to break down the old party bigotry and prejudice. The meeting was a revelation to many and will do great good."

Local Philadelphia celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of the Paris Commune by a monster mass meeting in the Labor Lyceum. The great hall was filled to the doors. Job Harriman was the principal speaker of the evening. He spoke for an hour or more, and gram was enriched by revolutionary songs rendered by a large chorus of united workingmen's singing societies. In every respect the demonstration was a suc-

The anti-Socialist Primary Law proposed in the Washington State legislature was defeated, receiving one vote less than a majority. The Seattle "Socialist" is given credit for this victory over attempted disfran-chisement, and very wisely it says: "Now it becomes every Socialist to work as never before to make our vote so large before the next legislature meets that they will not dare to attempt any disfranchisement measure." This warning can be heeded by Socialists in every other state, for the secret and open attempts to disfranchise us will increase as the lines become clearer drawn.—N. Y. People.

HELP OUR PUERTO RICAN COMRADES, thereof are able to earn in a week.

The following open letter from Comrade Santiago Iglesias deserves the attention of all our readers: 'To the Members of the Social Democratic Party and

Its Sympathizers and to the Trade Unions of the American Workingmen-Greeting:

"Comrades: You must permit me to call your attention to a subject which concerns not only us, but yourselves as well. We hereby appeal to your sense

of solidarity.

"The organized workingmen of Puerto Rico, whose condition is far worse than your own, hope that you will hear their appeal, and will help them in their struggle with our common enemy, the capitalist class, for the conditions in Puerto Rico are such that they cannot continue it alone. It must at least in part be encouraged by you, by moral and financial assistance.

"First of all we must give sound to a never-ceasing protest against the barbarous way in which the Amercan government treats the working-class of Puerto

"The undersigned has assumed the duty to give publicity to atrocities which were perpetrated and still continue as a practice against the Socialists as well as the trade unionists of Puerto Rico. In order to be successful in our agitation, we must first be in a position to meet, through the press, our inhuman, cruel oppressor, Republican or Democrat, white or black, American or native, who aid our capitalists and bosses

"It is no more possible for us to publish our newspaper, 'El Porvenir Social,' in Puerto Rico, for it may be at any time suppressed there by the tools of the capitalists on the ground of the still subsisting infamous Spanish press laws. We must, therefore, publish the paper here, and the best place for it is the city of New York.

We shall be in a position to enlighten from here the workingmen of Puerto Rico of the aims of the Social Democratic Party, and I assure you that we shall succeed in a short time to have a majority in many municipalities of the island and to elect Socialists to higher public offices.

"The trade unions of Puerto Rico, which were oranized through our efforts, present a selected, enthusiastic and resolute corps, which will spread our papers through the widest circles. They fight not only for higher wages and the eight-hour work day, but also on the political arena, and their efforts seconded by your traternal aid selves from the unbearable burdens which oppress them, and will continue to oppress them so long as Puerto Rico is deprived of at least as much political liberty as is guaranteed to you by the American constitution-freedom of the press and of speech.

"The name of 'Porvenir Social' is known not only to thousands of workingmen of Puerto Rico, but also in Venezuela, Cuba, San Domingo, and Mexico, and into these places shall we, with your assistance, carry and spread the organization and propaganda of International Socialism.

'It requires, but little in order to publish the paper in New York. The 'Porvenir Social' is a weekly, and if you help us, it will be put on such firm basis within the period of three months as to insure its existence. We appeal, therefore, to all organizations of the Social Democratic Party, to those who sympathize with its aims, to the members of the trade unions and central bodies to assist us with financial contributions, however small they may be, in order that we may issue the 'Porvenir Social' in New York, in the Spanish, English and German languages.

their support before its readers.

same of the trade union press.
"The National Executive Committee of the Social Democratic Party endorsed our appeal and will lend

us its support in the future.

All contributions towards the establishing the 'Porvenir Social' should be sent to the 'New Yorker Volkszeitung' or 'The People,' 184 William street, New York, which will publish the same.

"We call on you, in the anme of the organized workingmen of Puerto Rico, to show your solidarity.

"Your factorally." SANTIACO ISLAN.

Yours fraternally, SANTIAGO IGLESIAS,

On the Way Jo Jo To Socialism.

In Southern Illinois 16 independent telephone companies combined.

A recent invention enables the marble carver to strike 6,000 blows a minute, as against 30 by the hand

The formation of an international trust is foreshadowed by this announcement of an international com-

A new welding process has been discovered by Dr. Goldschmit, Essen, Germany. There is little cost and the work can be done with great rapidity.

Boston papers mention the fact that the ice trust has thrown 7,500 men and 2,500 horses out of em-ployment in the State of Maine. The horses are probably pleased, but the men ain't. United States Government reports that during the

ear 1890 there were 21,838 failures. Dun and Bradstreets, professional prosperity puffers, say there were only one-half that number of failures. The government is the best authority. The yearly current cost of holding the Philippines

amounts to nearly or quite \$2 per individual. It accordingly amounts to \$10 per year for each family. To the large majority of families in the United States this sum is nearly or quite equal to what the heads

Every year the metropolitan water companies draw from the public for water supply a sum equal to the entire expenditure of the London County Council for main drainage, parks, fire brigade, asylums, housing, bridges, tunnels, improvements, and other public

United States Consul at Robaix writes that in rance new combination milling and bread-baking institutions are being established, and that everything is lone by machinery from unloading the wheat until the loaves come out ready for the market. The bread is said to be the most nutritious ever produced.

In four years—1896, 1897, 1898 and 1899—the profits of the Standard Oil Company amounted to 127,000,000. In the same four years the income of the United States Government ran behind its expenses to the amount of \$170,413,308.27. Is not Mr. Rockefeller already a "bigger man" than Uncle Sam?

The Standard Oil Company was organized in 1870 with a capital of \$1,000,000. It has just distributed a quarterly dividend in cash and script of \$23,000,000, representing an annual profit of \$92,000,000. But even if we admit that the last dividend is exceptional, the actual returns nine months during the past year was in excess of \$60,000,000.

The United States government was organized under the Constitution in 1789. Its total gross income—not profits—was less than \$52,000,000 as late as 1862, when it was seventy-three years old. The net profits of the Standard Oil Company are greater now than the gross income of the United States government was at more than twice its age.

A Cincinnati correspondent writes in the Southern Socialist of Louisville, Ky., that the Elkins-Widener-Whitney street railway trust, which is linked to the Standard oil and billion-dollar steel trust, proposes to inaugurate some great economies since gobbling up the Cincinnati corporations. One big power-house will be built to take the place of nine, and 60 per cent of the laborers will be discharged, as well as many of the clerical force. The combine, owning coal mines in West Virginia and Pennsylvania and securing every advantage from steam railways, will also make a fortune annually in the saving of fuel expense. It is estimated that the street railway trust controls 20,000 employes in transportation and 150,000 in mining.

New York, March 6th.—A cable to the "Sun" from London says: It is stated that negotiations are proceeding between the steel trust and the German Wire Nail Association aiming at agreements upon prices in competition. The association embraces eighty-five nail plants, but, lacking organization, it has not benefited by the combination. The association produces yearly 200,000 tons of nails, which are largely experience. ported. German nails have been worsted in the world's markets by the American product, and during the last six months of 1900 the German manufacturers lost \$210,000 on their exports through cutting prices in an attempt to meet American competition. The production of nails in Germany costs 15 marks per ton more than in the United States.

A gigantic cigar trust has been formed and large factories will be established in several cities. In Jersey City 3,000 girls will be employed, with one man to each 100 girls. In response to an advertisement of 'girls wanted" recently, 400 men and boys appeared looking for work, and prevented 200 girls from getting near the factory doors, and police had to be called to drive the men away. Samuel Gompers believes in "We further request the Socialist press, which spreads our ideas, to publish this appeal and give it competition, and the trust evidently intends to give their support before its readers. We request the his fellow-cigarmakers their fill of that article. The men who are thrown out of employment will, however, have some spare time to study Socialism.

United States Labor Commissioner sets forth some very interesting facts. Aided by machinery, he says 4,500,000 men turn out a product which would require the labor of nearly 40,000,000 men if produced by hand. In America the advantage derived from machinery is about twice as great as in Europe, so that the actual population of the United States is equal in productive power to 150,000,000 Europeans. With labor-saving machinery one generation of men can do "Delegate of Federation Libre of Puerto Rico. the work of four or five generations of handworkers."

Cabor's Economie Struggle

NOTES SHOWING THE STRIFE BETWEEN ORGANIZED LABOR AND CAPITALISM.

FRANCE

The strike still continues at Montceau. Here there are blacklegs who have formed a union which is supported by the masters and the reactionary journals. The genuine unionists, however, are receiving subscriptions from the different organizations, and meetings are being held in their favor. Unfortunately, Jaures is not able to speak on their behalf as he is suffering from an illness which prevents his doing any public speaking. But he is energetic in writing in the Petite Republique."

SPAIN.

A dispatch says that the owners of textile mills in the province of Catalonia, whose employees are on strike, telegraphed to the government for assistance and that troops were promptly sent. The factories were all closed. The use of troops against the strikers will soon show the working people what faith is to be put in the benevolent and petriotic professions of the ruling class.

UNITED STATES.

St. Louis striking tailors secured their demands and eturned to work.

The paper-hangers won a strike at Pittsburg, Pa., seventeen out of twenty-two firms signing a scale.

Atlanta, Ga., has a Garment Workers' Union two months old, which numbers 200 members, principally women and girls.

The carpenters' unions of Toledo, Ohio, with a membership of 1,000, have made a demand for 30 cents per hour and an eight-hour day.

Forty girls employed by the Dominion Suspender Company, at Niagara Falls, N. Y., are on strike because their wages have been reduced from \$4 and \$3.50 to \$3 and \$2.50 a week. A compulsory arbitration bill is before the New

York legislature which, if enacted into law, according to trade union people, will put organized labor out of The United Mine Workers' convention of district

No. 19, embracing Kentucky and Tennessee, ad-journed after deciding to transfer action on the wage question to the scale convention in September. The demand for union-made goods is so great that the merchants of Clinton, Iowa, are afraid that they

will not be able to dispose of their old goods at any price. The ladies related to the central body are rendering valuable assistance in organizing the women

Two hundred and fifty girls in the John S. Britain overall and shirt factory at St. Joe, Mo., struck against a 50 per cent reduction of wages. They had been making as high as \$4 and \$5 per week, which the management considered exhorbitant wages. The girls won out with the aid of organized labor of St. Joe. The engineers on the Chicago and Southeastern

railroad have compelled the company to pay belated wages. The company was two months behind. The engineers put out their fires and chained the wheels of their locomotives until at the end of a three days' idleness the company offered to settle. The pay car made its trip, and traffic was resumed.

After several years of agitation the unions of New Haven, Connecticut, secured the passage of an ordinance compelling contractors to employ union men whenever possible on city work. Now the corporation counsel has declared the act unconstitutional, as interfering with the "freedom of contract." Of course, the unionists are swearing and the capitalists and politicians are much pleased.

One million people exist in wretched tene houses in New York.

In Lausanne, Socialists secured 44 seats against 55 for liberals and conservatives combined.

Machinery enables one man to cut 10,000 watch

wheels in a day. It's said the new glass-blowing machine turns out tumblers at a cost of six cents a hundred.

Seed trust has been memorializing Congress to cease distributing free seed, and it is probable that the government will stop scabbing it and allow the trust

Lentz, the free-lance Representative from Ohio, lost his seat through the use of the U.S. secret service. Who said capitalism was blunt and un-cunning?

organization complete trade autonomy in the matter.

The Kansas woman who is attempting to stop the liquor traffic in Kansas by smashing saloons is akin to the fellow who votes for the Democratic party in the expectation of smashing the trusts.—The People.

The cigarmaking trust is an actuality, having been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000,000. The tobacco trust magnates are the owners, and they give it out that they are going after business, and with the hold they have on wholesale and retail distributors it looks as though they will cut some figure.

A movement has been inaugurated in York, Pa., having inview the organization underonemanagement of all the independent telephone lines in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. The new company will be capitalized at \$27,000,000, and its promoters contemplate that it will ultimately embrace under one management all the lines in the United States.

ADVANCE

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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as must reach the office by Wednesday preceding the issue mey are to specar.
Lust a signed article is published does not commit the Editor to
use eyre set therein.
Hoss and items of news concerning the late.

nunications giving reports of organization and progress of the sement are desired from comrades in all sections. Nothing is trest to readers than this feature. Our readers want it and will

Ever glorious is the First of May. Since it has been declared the International Labor Day a new significance has been attached to it. It is a day of parade and jubilee. Labor calls its muster rolls and the thronging millions rejoice in the strength of the army of

emancipation.

ADVANCE will celebrate the First of May with an tht-page edition, containing articles and news from Socialists of all countries. It will have two disinctive features: First, articles of propaganda, clear and convincing in style. Second, articles of news descriptive of the progress and present status of the movement in Europe and America. It will be a most aluable edition from all standpoints, and no local or reader should fail to secure an extra number for neral distribution. It will convert the unconverted ncourage the disheartened and invigorate the novement wherever it is circulated. It will be espe-ally valuable to California, and the comrades should rrange to give it the widest possible circulation.

Bundle rates are: Less than 100 copies, 1 cent each

too copies, 75 cents; 200 copies, \$1.20; 300 or more, at 50 cents a hundred. As the expense of publication is very heavy, it will be necessary that cash accompany all orders for this special issue. Rush them in!

Say! did you know that the only way to enjoy your elf and have a clear conscience on the evening of pril 6th, is to attend the Socialist entertainment and ball at Turn Verein Hall, 8 p. m. sharp? Tickets are on sale at the "Advance" office, 134 Murphy Building, 1236 Market street. Call up and buy one. Twenty-five cents. Ladies free.

The Trust is a good thing for those that own it Why not let the people take possession?

A Methodist minister in San Jose says that to work is honorable. It is now up to him to go to work.

Read next weeks' ADVANCE, and learn of the big surprise which the Social Democratic Party has in store for the capitalistic politicians.

April 1st is All-fools' day. It is to be hoped that the workingmen who voted the Republican or Dem-ocratic tickets will fitly celebrate this feast held in

On March 19th a telegram from New York anthich the Goulds were interested would consolidate their combined capital to be \$300,000,000, with 13,000 miles of road. On March 20th another telegram announces that the \$75,000,000 left by Jay Gould has increased since January 1st to \$115,000,000, the increase eing due to rise of stocks in the Southwest railroads. Another illustration of cause and effect!

"Society merrily feeds the poor." So runs the headline of an article which announces that "Society folks and members of the diplomatic corps, dressed in fan-

The conduct of Mayor Flassieres in Marseilles, who has used every effort to aid the strikers in that city, is sample of what Socialist mayors do wherever they have power. The Socialist movement is a labor movement; it is the political expression of the labor move The ideals of Socialism are the only ideals which labor can have without stultifying, dishonoring itself. Socialism means liberty of labor, equality of labor, and fraternity of labor. Necessarily, therefore, the Socialist movement is bound to aid labor in its class struggle against capital. When labor under-stands this, it will give its unqualified support to the Socialist party. Spread the light!

"The unknown man was about forty-five years old five feet ten inches in height, gray eyes, dark hair and brown mustache. He wore a dark suit, gaitor shoes, soft hat and blue flannel shirt. He left a letter with out signature or address, as follows:

"'I am out of employment and sick. I can get no rest, day or night. My dear family, forgive me; I cannot help it. Try to live without me. Good by.'"

This clipping is one further indictment against the murderous capitalist system. Why should any man be driven to death because of lack of employment A social system which renders it impossible for a man to engage in a productive industry and thus support himself, is wrong. This system is wrong and murderous, even in its present period of prosperity.

s to reduce competition to a minimum and promote the commercial advantages of the four shipping points involved in the association.

The agreement is for the mutual protection of the companies involved, by making a scale of prices that will be uniform, and shutting off cut-throat competition. It will be a big thing for all of the companies in the deal, and means the advancement of each company's business interests.

Accepting the principles of evolutionary science, we Socialists assert that man is the creature of his environment, his heredity being but the result of the past environment of the race. Hence, when we are asked if Socialism will change human nature, we can confidently answer, yes! The effect of an environment of peace, equality and freedom must be to produce different human beings from one that is the result of an environment of war, inequali-ties and tyranny. But even before the effect is felt on subsequent generations, the tendency of the removal of the necessity of fierce competition and individual self-seeking and the substitution therefore of the necessity of co-operation and altruism must cause a different and more beneficent manifestation of present "human nature." See?

Let no one deceive himself with the notion that nunicipal ownership of water, gas or street-car lines s Socialism or Municipal Socialism. The main source of such agitation is the little middle-class taxpayer who hopes, by the profit of these industries, when run by the city, to pay municipal expenses and lighten the taxation on his 2x4 property. The Social Democratic Party is not interested in fighting this battle of the middle-class. It will let the "reformers" munici-palize to their hearts' content. Then, when the city owns and operates the "public utilities" for the benefit of the taxpayers, we shall take pleasure in showing how to operate them for the benefit of the workers. Meanwhile, we shall advance measures too hot for the middle-class reformers to handle-measures of real advantage to the working class.

The attention of the secretaries of the various locals is herewith directed to the important communication from our National Secretary. While we realize the difficulties which attend the fulfillment of the duties of the secretaries, yet we must insist on their performance, as it is necessary to the strength and existence of our organization. Let every comrade see that the secretary of his local does his full duty in this regard. To the National Secretary and Executive Committee we would suggest that the printing of blank forms for returns of such information and reports as they may need will greatly facilitate their work. Many a secretary would make a report if a form was supplied who fails to do so because of puzzling over what form his report should take. We take the further liberty of suggesting to several other committees that if they would display a little more enterprise and initiative, that a great deal more propaganda could be conducted and our agitation would become more fruitful.

TROUBLE IN RUSSIA.

The internal disturbances of the Czar's domain are just now attracting the attention of the people of the world and are the cause of considerable speculation as to their nature and outcome. From all reports they seem to be the greatest and most threatening troubles of the last half century. One feature, which is universally conceded to be the most significant and is of especial interest to Social Democrats, is the participation of the working class in the demonstrations and riots that have taken place. As is inevitably the case in any despotism, the intellectual element, the students and scholars of Russia, have long been hostile to the government. But now the agitation seems to have sucked into the revolutionary maelstrom the working When it gets completely on the move no power on earth can save the government from overthrow.

The Russian government has become an anachron ism. It must give way to some form of constitutional monarchy or republic. To the student Russia presents a most perplexing problem, yet the inevitability of political reform seems certain. It is inconceivable that the twentieth century shall advance far without the end of despotism in one of the world's great pow-

sian workingmen. Now the Social Democratic movement has virtually supplanted the other revolutionary propagandas and is the strength and source of the

present demonstrations. The reason is not obscure. The Nihilist movement was chiefly a movement of the enthusiasts and idealists amongst the Russian students. It was largely a protest against the exercise of tyrannical authority in matters of belief, speech, publications and in social and political affairs. Suffering from the limitations thus imposed on them, the independent and spirited students sought in philosophy of Nihilism the antidote for the poison of despotism. They rejected all authority in all matterswas to be a law unto himself. This, of course, led them into conflict with the government, and the exigencies of the political situation obliged them to resort to secret conspiracies and attempted assassinations of the rulers and means of tyranny. If any one feels any re-pugnance to this method of propaganda or wonders how such humane, noble-souled people, as the Nihilists undoubtedly were, adopted such tactics, let him read Wendell Phillips "Oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society on "The Scholar in a Republic." The Nihilists, failing to reach the people because of the unitability of their program to the people source of the unitability of their program to the people source. suitability of their program to the conditions of the proletariat, and, because of the dense ignorance of the proletariat itself, were forced to use their small numbers, not in open rioting against the Cossack hordes which the Russian tyrants could hurl against them, but in putting life against life with the heads of the A combination of immense importance to the commercial interests of the Pacific Coast has just been effected by the companies engaged in the Alaskan sarily ineffectual. It sacrificed hundreds of the flower

trade in mercantile supplies and provisions.

San Francisco, Seattle, Dawson and Cape Nome at. The Nihilist movement is a bloody, terrible traghave been drawn into the union, the purpose of which edy, yet it is not without fruit. Its mistakes and failof Russia and seldom secured titled victims it aimed ures serve as warnings to the newer agitation.

It is perhaps not unjust to class the Nihilist movement as an agitation for the realization of the noblest ideals of the bourgeoisie. Absolute freedom was the keynote. But, though it expressed the aspirations of what is now a powerful class in Russia, it is not to be so much wondered at that it was not taken up as a general bourgeois class movement. The true capitalist is a coward. He will suffer all present ills rather than fly to others he knows not of, so long as his property is safe. Nothing will he engage in that endangers his title in property or places in jeopardy the means of exploiting his workingmen. In conformity with his fear of confiscation, therefore, the bourgeoisie held severely aloof from the conspiracies of its class theorists and enthusiasts. It is even true that many a young student, whose generous and manly impulses led him into the revolutionary movement during his college days, afterwards, when he assumed "business responsibilities," "took on the print of the golden age," "repented his youthful indiscretions," and patiently, servilely endured the tyranny of the Czar. The material advantages of being able to exploit the workers under a despotism became preferable to engaging in any hazardous enterprise placing himself and his property between the devil of confiscation by the despotic government and the deep sea of bankruptcy due to revolutionary disturbances.

The awakening intelligence and closer association of the workingmen due to the introduction of the factory system affords a new and solid basis for a revolutionary liberating movement. But the movement is no longer Nihilist in character, nor are the methods of conspiracy and assassination its essential tactics. The workingmen, rubbing up against the hard facts of life, cannot appreciate the fine-spun theories of bourgeois Nihilism. They demand more than "Let there be nothing." That they have. The only suc-cessful propaganda is that which shall offer them something positive, something better in a material way. This, the obvious benefits of the Social Democratic program presents. And here we find an explanation of its rapid spread. The whole development affords an excellent illustration of the materialist conception of history.

It is perhaps idle to speculate on the immediate outcome of the present disturbances. The censored re-ports are unreliable and consequently it is difficult to form a correct estimate of the extent of the riotings We may venture the opinion, however, that if a general rebellion or revolution is the result it will principally benefit the bourgeoisie. Economic development and political development alike are more favorable to the establishment of the capitalist class in power. The proletariat is not large enough, experienced enough, nor organized enough to secure for it-self the realization of its ideals. It will probably be used as a cat'spaw by the bourgeoisie to pull their chestnuts from the fire. Only too often have we seen this done in other European countries, especially France. The capitalists will secretly encourage the working-class to revolutionary acts until the Romanoff dynasty totters in the political upheavals. Then when success is sure, they will assume the leadership by virtue of the power of their wealth and influence and mold the movement to their class ideals. When their power is secured and the revolution in its onward course begins to roll the proletariat on top they will set up their counter-revolution and stop all further progress for the time. If such is the course of events, and the historic parallels in France furnish some grounds for such conclusions, we may expect that the intense nationalism of the Russians will result in a great Pan-Slavic expansion. Regarding the matter from the standpoint of scientific Socialism we hope for a speedy passage through these phases of development that the ground for a true and successful proletarian revolution may soon be laid.

An excellent illustration of Socialist philosophy is to be found in a telegram from Washington. It at once illustrates our contention that expansion is merely the effort of capitalists to secure under U.S. control foreign fields of investment and that the government is but a committee of the capitalists to attend to their political business. It reads in part as follows: Capialists see a fortune in the Isle of Pines. Anxious it should be held by the United States because of its marble and other products of great value.

tastic apparel," waited on the three or four hundred inmates of a poor-house. If anything is calculated to make one's gorge rise with indignation, it is the exhibitions of "society," after impoverishing people by making profit out of them, insulting the poor, by making sport out of them. Not satisfied with exploiting the people in the fields and workshops, the rich into the people in the fields and workshops, the rich into the people in the fields and workshops, the rich into the people in the fields and workshops, the rich into the people in the fields and workshops, the rich into the people in the fields and workshops, the rich into the people to free themselves. Only within the last quarter-century have the revolutionary effects of the introduction of the people to free themselves. Only within the last quarter-century have the revolutionary effects of the introduction of the people to free themselves. Only within the last quarter-century have the revolutionary effects of the introduction of the people to free themselves. Only within the last quarter-century have the revolutionary effects of the introduction of the people to free themselves. Only within the last quarter-century have the revolutionary effects of the introduction of the people to free themselves. Only within the last quarter-century have the revolutionary effects of the introduction of the people to free themselves. American capital has been industriously engaged in purchasing land and securing options. If the island of the people to free themselves felt. And it is presumed that the product of the island will come into the people to free themselves. Only within the last quarter-century have the revolutionary effects of the people to find the people to free themselves. Only within the last quarter-century have the revolutions are features which chiefly and the people to find th fixed as duty, as in the case of Porto Rico. In either case the advantage will be with the capitalists who own the property, all of whom will undoubtedly be Americans and friends of the Administration." What beautiful scheme for plunder and prosperity.

> Congressman Loud, the pliant tool of the Southern Pacific and Representative from the Fifth Congressional district of California, spoke Tuesday night to an improvement club on the postal service. He is credited with the following assertions:

"When I entered Congress I was an advocate of the postal telegraph, the parcel delivery system and the postal savings bank, but I am now of the opinion that these affairs should be left to private enterprise. A government cannot accomplish work as cheaply as an individual. Keep the government out of business. I hope that the time shall never come when railroads

nay be owned by the people." When we consider the record of Loud, his change of opinion and his latest hope is in no way remarkable. There is not in all Congress a more subservient lickspittle of the corporations. As chairman of the post office and post-roads committee he has repeatedly engineered through Congress immense appropri ations for the railroads and secured the payment of exhorbitant rates for the carrying of the mails. Then, after allowing the treasury to be plundered by the rich railroad corporations, he

IN THE Industrial Arena BY JOS. J. NJEL.

The attitude of the Social Democratic Party towards "pure and simple" trades' unions is one of friendly toleration. The limitations of these economic organizations are too well known to allow of a closer relationship. If the first unfortunate impulse that made for the banishment of a discussion of politics from the unions could be overcome, they would be no longer 'pure and simple," and the word toleration would be dropped. All Socialism wants is a hearing. There is no intention on the part of Socialists to subordinate the economic organization to the political organization, but there is an emphatic and a just demand that workingmen be taught in the economic organizations working-class politics. The contempt for the workingclass held by the capitalists in the places where unions are strongest (as witness Shoshone county, Idaho) rises from the fact that a discussion of politics is forbidden in the only organizations where workingmen come together and exchange ideas. The reverse of this is seen, however, in the organizations of capitalists. There is not a "pure and simple" capitalistic organization in the country. From the handful of grocers, calling themselves a "Chamber of Commerce,' near some cross roads, to the Union League clubs of "the centers of civilization," they are all in politics; and if it is a constable that receives a star or a president a nomination, they weigh well the quali-ties of each candidate and usually decide beforehand his policy. It is because the capitalists deliberate in their clubs upon questions of government that they constitute the government and because workingmen allow no politics in their unions that they constitute the governed.

We had considerable hope that a new trades' unionsm was at least in a process of incubation in this city. Our attitude of friendly toleration towards the unions was rapidly changing to one of sympathetic interest. The columns of our paper were given gratis to help organize new unions. We entered into every fight for shorter hours or better pay. And all we wanted was merely the inauguration of the new era in trades' unionsm. It was an entirely unselfish wish. We desired no more than a discussion of political questions in the unions that had been organized with our aid. If the discussion of political questions redounded to the credit of Socialism or not was immaterial, we were more anxious about overcoming that pernicious first impulse towards pure and simpledom. However, we built our fire of shipwrecked wood. The spokesman for the new trades' unionism, selected, not because he has more diplomacy, but merely because he insists upon talking, said, "If a man stood up in my union and spoke for Socialism, I (the spokesman for the new trades' unionism) would feel it incumbent upon me to object. A trades' union is not a place for political discussions." Again he said, "If I found it necessary I would teach that capital and labor are brothers. There is more of a common interest between capital and labor than Socialists know of." At another time he said, "The Socialists are all visionaries. This is a century of economic organization, and through economic organization alone will the workingmen secure control of the governmental func-tions." There is no betrayal of confidence in giving these statements publication. They were voiced by the spokesman of the new trades' unionism—not in the privacy of ordinary conversation, but always in a crowd. And his actions do not belie his words. He is an apt pupil. The only thing his instructor and guide missed, however, was a muzzle with every lesson. He talks too much. For this reason he will achieve greatness vicariously, if at all.

Despite the action of these Socialists who forget their Socialism in remembering themselves, we shall continue to have friendly relations with the unions. We know the political organization represents one wing, while the economic organization represents the other wing of the great working class movement. We recognize the good of these economic organizations, both for the members, and for those who have not sense to be members, and recognizing this we shall fight for the established unions and help to establish others. There are Socialists who are stanch in the matter of principle, fighting the battle of unionism in this city at the present time. gather to their aid as the days go by. The onward sweep of the class-conscious workers to victory in the political field cannot be staid by one or two incapable of listening to the alluring note of "power and a fixed salary" without forgetting the greater trust.

In selecting men for place in the unions, the mem-

bers could well take the following as a guide. It is from the report of the provisional committee of the Paris Commune: "Do not forget that the men who will serve you best are those whom you will choose from among yourselves, living your life, suffering the same lls. Beware of the ambitious as much as of the upstarts. Beware also of mere talkers. Shun those whom fortune has favored, for only too rarely is he who possesses or has possessed fortune prone to look upon the working men as brothers. Give your preference to those who do not solicit your suffrages.

Three items which explain more than could be explained in volumes, a human side that is governed in its expression by the immediate economic condition of the victims, came under our notice within the past week. One occurred in a coal yard. The owner of the coal yard was asked for an advertisement for AD-VANCE. He scowled. Outside the golden sun-shine lay on the pavement invitingly, yet the solicitor hesitated. He knew that one of the fairest days of the spring waited to embrace him and to reconcile him to all sorts of disappointments—disappointments that touched all the stops of life and could be really placed to be plundered by the rich railroad corporations, he introduces a bill the excuse for which is to cut down expenses, but the real purpose of which is to cut off a turn for the better since the determination to run the independent expenses. government and thus by a reign of terror frighten the independent press by increasing their postal rates the independent press by increasing their postal rates the paper on business principles came into fashion, the paper on business principles came into fashion, and if the "turn" were to be permanent he would be comend us to Eugene F. Loud.

"Your business would improve. Our people alays help those who help the paper. They look ways help those who help the paper. They look through the advertisements every day before they go shopping"—"I don't want to advertise," broke in the coal man; "I never advertise."

"Well, there is no occasion for anger," said the solicitor. "Look at the glorious day outside. The

Oh, d— the glorious day outside and the sun. They keep me from selling coal."

The other was a Frenchman—a teacher of lan-guages. He came from some place where the people are in the incarnation that impels them to learn French. The contrast between the past and the present was too much for monsieur. His temper was worn to a shred by people wanting lessons in lection langue

for twenty-five cents and even few of these.

"It is a cheap place, the San Francisco," he began.

I come not with the band of brass that makes the noise and people think I am not here. The French I teach so quick and so well and so little money to get. It makes me a pain in the side. Sacre, it is the fake they want, these people. Very well, I give them the fake. I teach to read the hand. I tell them when they have they have they because they have not the French. I die they suffer because they know not the French. I tell them who their father is and of the wives they will have and of the money they will get some day, may be These things they want to know, but the French they do not want to know. Bien, they want the fake I give them the fake—I give them the palmistry. They pay the good money; I give them the good make-believe. They are satisfied; I am satisfied."

The third was a woman. She looked as though the world had not used her well. The weak turn in the eyes and the downward droop at the corners of the mouth told their story of struggle and disappointment. Her shoes were worn and when the wind coquetted with her shabby skirt, blowing it about as though determined to expose the weak places in the wearer, she shuffled around in a hesitating way and covered first one foot, then the other, with a small black bag that held some needles, a thimble and a spool or two of thread. 'She was waiting to answer an advertisement for a woman to sew on skirts. One could see she had borrowed the "Examiner," to run over the "ads," as she had written down the address and was fearful she had made a mistake. The smug, well-fed skirt manufacturer assured her she had come to the right place. There was no apology for keeping her waiting for an hour after the time advertised. Her brusquely asked her to state her business. His manner grew more coarse when he learned she was only a workwoman. He took a sample of the skirt he wanted made and tossed it to her. "Seventy-five cents a dozen, made at home, and furnish your own machine." "How long will it take to make a dozen?" If you are quick and put all your time in on the work you can do a dozen in three days. Plenty do two dozen a week. With practice you could do the same." The wind seemed to have been waiting for the old

The wind seemed to have been waiting for the old work-woman. When she appeared, it jumped at her and playfully exposed the rents in her shoes. It gathered her skirts into a knot and tossed the bag containing the needles and thread over her head. "Seventy-five cents a dozen. Three days work, twelve hours a day. I wish I could join a union," and the old workwoman sighed.

Lest some might think this a fiction, I give the name and address of the skirt manufacturer. It is I. Friedlander, 338 Fell street, this city. Any one can discover that 75 cents a dozen is paid for skirts that take three days to make.

That idle dream of an idle dreamer, the uplifting of the lower classes by reciting to them Browning's po-etry or playing for them a symphony written by some long-haired mastero of Europe, is in a process of transformation. The estimable friend of Chauncy Depew, Mr. Green Goods Gunton, is aiding and abetting the new phase of the movement. Its latest development is to reconcile the middle class to the trust and incidentally to its own demise. Mr. Gunton has been passing around gold bricks so long that the habit has become second nature to him. The small merchants and others will be invited to join the new movement at \$4.85 each and they will listen to the same story, only of course attacked from the wrong end, that the Socialists have been telling them these many years.

Socialists have been telling them these litary years.

The thing is bound to be a success. Only the "best people" will be asked to join. It is under the auspices of a movement that gained considerable advertising in the heydey of its existence. And only university men are allowed to solicit for members. This is a men are allowed to solicit for members. This is a combination hard to beat in this age that truckles to appearances. And the Green Goods Gunton, having worked the charity graft so long may be expected to make the best of everything. He is an adept at the

A few items to paste in your hat: Wolf & Frank, owners of the "Toggery," who said they would die rather than give in to the union, have reconsidered their determination. After a conference with members of the Retail Clerks' Union, they conceded every point asked and gave every evidence of being sorry for antagonizing the union. Ad. Schwartz and Neustadter Bros. also concluded not to fight the early closing movement in this city. Only Gibson, who should be boycotted because of his abuse of the English language, as evidenced on his signs, and Schoenfield of Sixth street hold out against the union. The fight is being concentrated on these two and victory is certain. Gibson is beginning to weaken. His bluff and bluster is punctuated with an occasional tear, and there is little evidence of other punctuation. About two weeks more will see his finish.

One thing these people forget who allow themselves to be used as chopping blocks, is that workingmen seldom remember that a boycott has been raised and they go on boycotting and advising others to boycott an enemy of organized labor on general principles. Many fine stores in the large cities of the East find it impossible to win back their customers after making peace with the union. The victims of misplaced confidence should consider this well before they allow themselves to be dragged into an agreement to keep open after six. The clerks are asking for something that is based on common justice. The people know this and give their patronage in the long run to the shop keepers who deal with their clerks honestly and fairly.

Don't forget this Gibson of Market street near Taylor, and Schoenfield of Sixth street when making pur-

chases. They are antagonistic to union labor. Always do your shopping before six o'clock and see that the card of the Retail Clerks' Union is somewhere in the window or over the door.

Two hundred and fifty ship fitters are on strike at the Union Iron Works. The coppersmiths are still at outs with the firm, and from all appearances they are in a position to remain so. Mr. Scott, that good Republican and friend of the workers (at election time), hinted that hades could be used as a skating rink before a compromise would be thought of. Mr. McKinley, our worthy President, will be the guest of Mr. Scott. No doubt some of the ship fitters and coppersmiths will be on the committee to strew flowers in the President's path. A nice balance might be maintained in this way. Certainly the strikers be maintained in this way. could not seriously expect the first gentleman of this continent to lodge with them. The opportunity to throw a bud or two will be sufficient pay for the votes of last fall. If more is demanded they can look at the banquet through the plate glass windows. The fact that the windows are real plate glass will delight them the further fact that the President is having a "real nice time" will make them go home happy and dream pleasant dreams.

The Barbers' Union is pushing its fight against Henry Meyer, 2807 Twenty-fourth street. Help them in this struggle by keeping your friends away and staying away yourself from this unfair shop.

The Fight For Free Speech.

The City Council of Los Angeles, urged on by the capitalist-owned press and private corporation interests, has passed on ordinance practically destroying the right of public assemblage and free speech in our

It is now a crime "to hold, conduct or address any public assemblage, meeting or gathering, or to make or deliver any public speech, lecture, or discourse, or to conduct or take part in any public debate or discus-sion in any public park within the city of Los Angeles ithout first having obtained a permit in writing from the Board of Park Commissioners of said city.

Compare this ordinance with the following provis-

ions in our State Constitution:

"Art. I., Sec. 9. Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right, and no laws shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of

'Art. I, Sec. 10. The people shall have the right to freely assemble together to consult for the common

The Penal Code also provides as follows:

"Sec. 59. Every person who willfully disturbs or breaks up any public meeting of electors or others lawfully being held for the purpose of considering pubic questions is guilty of a misdemeanor.

In view of these facts we desire the city councilmen

to answer the following questions:

1st. Does not the ordinance just passed give to the owners of halls and real estate the power to suppress all public assemblage? 2d. Are not the real estate owners the only citi-

zens who "have the right to freely assemble together to consult for the common good,"—seeing that the council makes it a crime to assemble on public prop-

3d. As the streets and parks are the only places possible for poor citizens to meet in, is it not better to assemble in a park than to disturb traffic on a street?

4th. If the meetings in Central Park are public disturbances, why have not the police (who attended the meetings) arrested the disturbers-as the common law demands?

5th. Is it not a fact that the meetings were quiet and orderly and that it required special class legislation—only affecting poor citizens—to give legal color of right to this suppression of free speech?

6th. Why did the council ignore the immense pe tition (over thirty feet long) protesting against any suppression of the Central Park meetings?

7th. Why did the council rush the ordinance through—under suspension of the rules—without allowing the signers of the petition an opportunity to appear before them?

These questions are hard to answer-too hard for these tools of private capitalism. These are the same men who had to be forced, by a storm of public indignation, into acknowledging that they were allowing babies to be poisoned by the sale of adulterated milk. From such men we can expect neither mercy nor justice. Capitalists desire to establish a precedent whereby public assemblage may be suppressed. The time is quickly coming when the unemployed (thrown out of work by the ever-improving labor-saving machin-ery and organization of trusts) will find it necessary time of the strike and with whom the responsibility to assemble, to devise means whereby their families and themselves may get food and clothing—where will they meet? Not in halls owned by men who fear them not on ground belonging to the men who have made them poor-not, at least, with their permission.

Disorganization among the wage-workers is what the rich want. The workers must be kept on the move-like the tramps-and this last ordinance is part of the plan.

To us, however, all this is folly-the folly of men who sit on the safety valve. Free speech leads to or der, and its suppression to violence. Believing that this is only another proof of the suicidal action of private capital, the Social Democratic Party of Los Angedes call upon all citizens to assist in carrying the matter to the courts and endeavoring to establish the unconstitutionality of the ordinance in question. few months ago we fought for the rights of free speech in Los Angeles (a number of our comrades being arrested and acquitted), and today we again stand ready to fight for the rights of the workers, who are always opposed by private capitalism.

Subscriptions to the Free Speech Defense Fund

should be addressed to Social Democratic Headquarters, 127 North Main street, or handed in at our regu lar Sunday evening meetings, at Woodman's Hall. 1251/2 South Spring street.

Local Los Angeles Social Democratic Party.

How long will it take for 55,000 per cent to overtake 230 per cent!

Fifteen salmon canneries on the Pacific Coast are forming a \$3,000,000 trust.

Labor and Politics.

Written for ADVANCE by JOHN PENNY.

London, England, March 5, 1901. BOARDS OF GUARDIANS AND MEN ON STRIKE.

It will be remembered by all interested in labor matters that at the time of the great coal strike in South Wales nearly three years ago the Merthyr Board of Guardians granted relief to the strikers and their families. This provoked the hostility of some of the rate payers, and a colliery company brought an action against the Board to prevent them spending the ratepayers' money in this way. A considerable amount of litigation ensued which cost the Board no less a sum than £2,063 15s. 6d. in legal expenses. The result has been to lay down the law that in case of a strike where destitution exists, the Board is now empowered to grant relief to the wives and children, but not to the men unless they are disabled. This decision will probably have considerable effect upon labor disputes in future, and trade unions will certainly take the hint, viz.: to get sympathetic people upon the Boards in order that relief may be speedily forthcoming for the wives and children in the event of a strike

COSME COLONY.

· Every month there reaches me the little newspaper of the Cosme Colony, which was founded in 1894 in Paraguay. The principles of the colony are thus laid down: Cosme is co-operative, having complete co-partnership of labor; Communist, sharing equally the results of co-operative work; Democratic, having government based on majority vote of members; Conservative, holding fast to the institutions of marriage and the family life; Teetotal, abstaining from all intoxicating beverages.

During the six years which have elapsed since its formation, the little colony has encountered many vicissitudes. There have been splits and quarrels and accidents, but the records of the last two or three years show that the hardy folk, who have stuck to their last, have gradually been winning victories over nature and building up comfort and health in that faraway region. At the present time the population comprises 26 men, 17 women and 40 children. During 1900 the school was open 135 days, there being 11 boys and 5 girls on the books with an average at-tendance of 92.6 per cent. The highest recorded temperature during the year was 101 degrees and the low-est 39, so that the colonists cannot be said to suffer from extremes. During December last the average working time per week for each working member of the colony was 381/2 hours. It is interesting to note that, from the 1st of January the colony has adopted the metric system of weights and measures, showing how much it is in advance of England upon this important matter. A perusal of the literature of the colony fills one with admiration for the cheerfulness under difficulties which seem to animate the settlers, but it is hardly likely to attract to far away Cosme those of us who enjoy up-to-date comforts and like to mix with the busy multitude.

MUNICIPAL MILK. .

Following the lead given some time ago by the St. Helen's Corporation several large towns are setting about the establishment of municipal milk-shops for the purpose of supplying sterilized milk, specially intended for children. Liverpool has opened a num-ber of depots and stringent directions are laid down for the guidance of the mothers purchasing the milk for their children. It would be out of place to run over these here; but, showing the determination of the authorities to protect the interests of the children, it s specially laid down that every child being fed with sterilized milk must be brought to the depot once a fortnight to be weighed. Evidently, infant mortality s to be checked at Liverpool.

TAFF VALE RAILWAYMEN.

There is considerable soreness among the Taff Vale railway employes who struck last August, and after some days of idleness went back upon what was considered fairly satisfactory terms, believing that the terms included the establishment of a conciliation board and the dismissal of the blacklegs who had been brought in. The company rejects this interpretation of the terms, and there has been a wordy warfare going on for a long time as to what was and what was not actually promised. Unfortunately, the men do not seem to have satisfactory documentary evidence as to the exact nature of the terms, and there is a great deal of abuse of a certain noble baronet, notoriously antifor the indefiniteness of the agreement must lie. The men keep up their agitation, and have frequently threatened to go out again, but their central executive refuses to countenance the proposal at this stage. Acting independently, the men have canvassed the Miners' Federation of South Wales for assistance, but that body declines to assist as the men are not officially supported by their national executive. Meanwhile, the chairman of the railway has told his shareholders that the strike last year has cost them 5,184 pounds in actual expenditure, and in a loss of traffic at least 6,720 pounds. The strike was the only one the present board of directors had ever had to face, and they did not want to have another

DECADENCE OF TRADE.

From all parts of the country come warnings of the gradual setting in of a depression of trade. The last number of the "Labor Gazette" chronicled for the first time for several years that more people had had their wages reduced than had received increases, and the unemployed statistics gave a larger number out of work than in any previous month for a long time. All the principal railway companies have had to reduce their dividends and railway dividends are a fairly reliable gauge as to the general state of trade in the country. It would appear as if the high price of coal has contributed not a little to bring about the decadence, while the increase of taxation involved by our war in South Africa has conduced to the same end.

SHOP ASSISTANTS' UNION. There is hardly a trade union in the country whose career I have followed with more interest than that of the Shop Assistants. Established in 1891 its early paper at San Antonio, Tex., that wants Socialism.

years were very chequered and it reflects the greatest redit on those at the helm that it survived. During the past four or five years, however, it has made splendid progress and undoubtedly has a great future before it. The difficulties of organizing Shop Assistants are simply enormous, for not only are they constantly on the move, but many of them "live in" (frequently under almost insufferable conditions) and are thus right under the eye of their employers all the time, while their whole training and daily work tends to take the backbone out of them.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

Oakland section is raising a fund to keep an organizer in the field all the time. The set-back at the recent elections has served to stir the comrades to their best endeavor. It is a good sign.

Rev. J. W. Phillips will give five lectures on So-cialism at Second Congregational church, corner Tenth and Peralta streets, Oakland, commencing Sunday evening, March 31st, and continuing through April. The subjects are: 1st, "The Foundation of Ohristian Socialism"; 2, "Socialism, in the Light of Scripture"; 3, "Socialism, in Its Application to Man"; 4, "Socialism, in Its Application to Society"; 5, "Socialism, and rialism and Its Regenerative Powers." Industrial Arena.

MINUTES OF CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE,

Regular meeting of City Central Committee of Local San Francisco, S. D. P., held at Labor Bureau, Wednesday evening, March 27th, Comrade Barduhn, Chairman.

The application for membership of F. C. Nielson as accepted.

The Municipal Program Committee reported that there are two propositions which it is advisable to resent at the next election for referendum vote-the building of a Labor Temple and the employment of he unemployed.

A motion was carried that the Municipal Program Committee proceed to draft and issue petitions for referendum of Labor Temple and Employment proposi-

The Treasurer reported the receipts of the week as 12.85; expenses, \$11.35. A deposit of \$10 on Metro-olitan Hall for May Day was voted.

On the advice of the Propaganda Committee the following arrangements were made for the May Day celebration: the meeting to be advertised in the AD-VANCE and by wagon; the bakers and hackmen to be invited and the Labor Council by circular letter. For the program of the evening, the Mennerschor is to be asked to sing and the hand to play Mrs. Harold be asked to sing and the band to play, Mrs. Harold and family to sing and play, Com. Cameron King, Chairman, and Comrades Wm. Costley, C. H. King, Jr., Scott Anderson, Anna Strunsky, Emil Liess, W. Wilkins and G. B. Benham, speakers.

Chairman for Thursday night's propaganda meeting, Comrade Fleming; for Sunday night's, Scott Anderson.

ANNA STRUNSKY, Sec. C. C. C.

Colorado Miners.

The way in which prosperity has struck the men of the pick in Colorado is well exemplified by the fol-lowing clipping from the Pueblo Courier: "Perhaps the most important document ever issued by the State officers, or any committee of legislators, was the one presented last Monday to the State Senate by the joint commission appointed for the purpose of investigating the condition of the coal miners who were on strike in various parts of the State during the month of January. The report is too voluminous for us to print in full, although almost every paragraph contains something good in the way of letting people know what is going on in the way of production and marketing of that prime necessity-commercial coal.

Amongst other things, investigating the cost of liv-ing, the committee called upon the wholesalers in Denver in order to discover the movement in prices. The report says :"The head of one of the largest wholesale houses in the city of Denver, who appeared before your committee, and under oath presented his invoices, showing the relative price of provisions as compared with two years ago. His invoice list showed that the price of groceries had risen from 5 to 100 per cent, and a fair estimate would be 25 per cent advance in the price of provisions today as compared with two years ago. Therefore, your committee must find that which would be a fair, reasonable and equitable price paid to the men after the award of 1898 by the state board of arbitration is not fair nor adequate in view of the increased price it is necessary for them to pay for provisions.

committee would say that the testimony on this point was voluminous from both sides, the company presenting an exhibit showing a certain number of men earning large wages, while the miners gave testimony showing that the wages earned were very low; but your committee had the different check weighmen's report showing how much each man earned. While some men were able to make wages at the rate of \$3 per day, yet the evidence shows that they were unable to get in many full days' work, and while a miner might earn \$60 for one month, perhaps in the next he would earn only \$20, the average earnings of a man for a year was from \$300 to \$500. A few men would make considerably more per year, particularly machine men.

The testimony shows that the miners have considerable expense connected with their work. They have to purchase their own powder, oil, cotton, picks and mining clothes, also pay the doctor's fee. This expense, where a miner would earn \$50 a month, ould be about \$7 per man. .

Your committee further found that the system of payment of the men in the northern field is unfair and inadequate in this, towit: That the time of payment was on the third Saturday of a month, for the month preceding, making a man wait for part of his wages seven weeks; that by this method the men were, almost all of them, compelled to do a credit business, and the testimony shows that under the credit system the increased cost to the consumer would be about 5 per cent over a cash system."

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It isn't difficult to believe that out of it all will come ONE GREAT TRUST, covering and controlling the whole great system of industrial energy. And when that time comes the trust question will be that much nearer adjust-ment than it is now, for the op-pressive condition—which will mean nothing but complete industrial slavery—will compel a colu-tion of the problem, either by law or force, that will give the people their full rights. When the neces-sity becomes urgent, the American people can be safely depended upon to dispose of the trust evil, just as they have removed other dangers that threatened their individnal rights and safety of the public. The trusts may come into control of legislatures, courts and even the government itself, but they cannot continually defy the will of the people.—Cincinnati Post.

There is something sublimely childlike in the belief of the trade unionists that their employers will enact into legislation what the workers are refused in the shops.—

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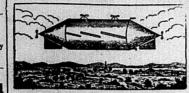
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th—3248 Mission hear 28th, 18t & 3rd 19Monday in the month. 21st—901 Golden Gate ave, every 3rd Wednesday, 8 p. m. 22nd—1912 Webster, 2nd & 4th Friday. 23rd—2 Grove, 2nd Sunday in month. 25th—410 Kearny, room 28th 1st & 3rd Monday, 8 p. m. Monday, 8 p. m.

THE SOCIALIST DEBATING CLUB holds regular Studday evening meetings at Pythian Castle, sep Market street, beginning at 7:3-Object: To exact and develop class conscious Socia ist speakers to champlon the cause of the working class. Vocal and instrumental music, etc. Questions answered Public invited. Admission free LOCAL SAN FRANCISCO, Social Democratic

Party holds regular weekly lectures every Thurs day evening o as cial and conomic subjects at Academy of Sciences Hall, 89 Market street Meetings begin at 8 o'clock. Open discussion follows exact lecture. Questions answered; free platform; public invited. Admission free.

LOCAL OAKL AND. of the Social Democratic Party, has regu ar Wednesday evening lectures at Fraternity Hell, 1156 Washington street bet. 13th and 14th sts. Lectures begu at 8 o'clock. Admission free O. H. PHILBRICK, 1841 Myrtle st., Organizer. LOCAL ALAMEDA, of the Social Democratic Party, holds regular free public 1-ctures every second S uffay evening at Foresters' Hall, cor Pars street and Sants Clara ave. Educa-ional meetings for members every Friday evening at MM Cer nal ave room 8. Address communications, J. C. STAMER, 2061 Encinal

Bottlers' Union Bulletin

(Revised Weekly.) THESE SHOPS EMPLOY ONLY UNION BOTTLERS.

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John Hant, Pabst and Rainier beer
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SANTA ROSA.

May Day

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1st.

Grand Mass Meeting Will be held at

Metropolitan Temple Leading Speakers Vocal, Instrumental Music

Socialist Band and Maennerchor Admission Free

Correspondence.

San Bernardino, March 23, 1901. Editor Advance: I think Bersford's Editor Advance: I think Bersioru's article in last weeks Advance to be "babyish" in the extreme, and in extremely bad taste all around. For his own sake and the sake of the cause I

tremely bad taste all around. For his own sake and the sake of the cause I deplore its publication. It smacks strongly of conceit and the rankest kind of selfishness. I would like to know if there is any originality in any book on scientific socialist philosophy. Is it not all the same in essence? And if it is, where does his "kick" come in? Supposing Comrade Vail had quoted him verbatim, or vice versa, what of it so long as it was scientific and good propaganda?

Shall we Socialists go in for the petty charge of plagiarism that characterizes the modern bourgeois literature or Christian minister? I thought we were above this petty jealousy, and we should sit down hard on any and all individuals who want particular credit for their original sins. Is not Bersford's book itself a plagiarism of Marx? Where are you going to draw a line on the principle involved? Such exhibitions of temper should be squelehed in the bud—"and if you spare the rod, you know, you spoil the child at last."

Yours fraternally
Jas. S. Roche.

Oakland, March 19, 1901.

Oakland, March 19, 1901.

Editor Advance: The excellent suggestions on co-operation in last weeks issue over the signature of X X merits thoughtful consideration.

The remarkable success of our comrades in Belgium and elsewhere should be incentive enough to urge us to make

rades in Beigium and elsewhere should be incentive enough to urge us to make some efforts in this direction.

Of course, there are more than 7000 socialists in this state, but suppose that to be the number and estimating the profit that each one pays on the necessaries of life at \$3 per month, it would show that we give the middle class \$252,000 a year.

show that we give the middle class \$252,000 a year.

There is no question but what a large part of this could be saved.

The Rochdale Company stores seem to offer a splendid means with which to make a start.

In every city and large town the socialists could organize their own company and make their by-laws conform to the principles that we advocate.

Sick members could be provided for, and a part of the profits could be set aside for propaganda. The Rochdale wholesale store in San Francisco divides its profits among the retail stores of which there are about thirty now in the state. Groceries only are handled

of which there are about thirty how in the state. Groceries only are handled at first by the retail stores, but other lines are taken up later.

Let us see if we can manage a few co-operative stores, before we tackle the industries. It is really too bad for the poor middlemen, if those department and co-operative stores keep on increasand co-operative stores keep on increasing, some one will be hunting a job before long.

C. H. S.

Portland, Ore.
Editor Advance: The Social Democrats of Portland have stopped paying dues to Chicago N. E. B., and will use the money for agitation in Oregon instead. Oregon socialists seem to favor early union of all socialist forces. Socialist clubs are being organized in many towns. The Portland "Oregonian" says: "Socialism is in the air." We have free public lectures here every

many towns. The start is in the air." says: "Socialism is in the air." We have free public lectures here every Tuesday evening, at 300 Alisky Bld'g, cor. 3rd & Morrison sts. Visitors welcome. All who will speak are especially requested to come and take part.

Fraternally

J. George Smith.

San Jose Defense Fund. Branch No. 9, Local No. 7 of the United Brewery Workmen, \$5.75. B. Brown of Struck; Wash. 25 cts.

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TERMS REASONABLE Electrical Exhibition.

The comrades who have not attended the electrical exhibitions at 813 Van Ness ave. Friday evenings, could spend a very pleasant and profitable hour. The many things that can be done with electricity will suprise you. Looking at objects through blocks of wood, books, etc., seeing through your own flesh and even through various metals will astonish you. Lighting the gas with your finger and perforating glass by sparks are only a few of the scientific surprises.

You will be always welcome without money and without price. Go and bring your friends, your wife and children with you. The comrades who have not attended

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PROPAGANDA MEETING The Staff of Life

PROPAGANDA MEETING
A large crowd gathered at the Academy of Sciences Hall Thursday evening, March 21st, to hear the lecture on "Ferdinand Lassalle" given by Comrade Anna Strunsky. The chair was occupied by C. H. King Jr. Comrade J. M. Robertson read a poem "To Make Men Free" from last week's "Advance." Kipling's "On the Road to Mandalay" was effectively sung by Comrade J. J. Noel. The lecturer of the evening was then introduced. Her address was divided into three parts—Lassalle as a Socialist, as an author and as a man. The revolutionary thegries and powerful oratory, the works of philosophy and belles-lettres, and the indomitable energy and noble soul of Lassalle were well described. Altogether the lecture was an admirable and comprehensive summary of the life and work of Lassalle; and the appreciation of the audience was heartily attested by the applause which followed. After the lecture questions were asked and in answer to one it was shown that the assertion that "Lassalle died just in time to save his reputation" was a base calumny originating with the crafty Bismarck and spread by the numerous time to save his reputation" was a base calumny originating with the crafty Bismarck and spread by the numerous professorial sycophants of the bourgeoisie. Speeches by Comrades Seiler, Noel, Sorensen and the chairman then followed, and Miss Strunsky closed with a ten-minute reply and summary.

SOCIALIST DEBATING CLUB. On Sunday evening the Debating Club held its usual meeting in Pythian Castle. The subject debated was: "Re solved, that the class struggle is a living fact in present society." Scott Anderson and T. E. Zant championed the affirmative and Comrades

Scott Anderson and T. E. Zant championed the affirmative, and Comrades Kellar and Appell were for the negative. The latter gentlemen had a hard battle, but they did very well. When the vote was taken, only three votes were recorded for the negative. It was announced that for the future religious subjects would be avoided. On Sunday, March 31th the subject will be: "Resolved that Landlords and Capitalists are social and industrial parasites, and should be abolished."

Every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock

Every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock an open air meeting is held at the cor-ner of Fifth and Market streets.

Some time ago all Locals were notified to forward to the Nat'l Sec'y a list of all members, to be recorded at head-quarters. A number have complied, but there are still many locals to be heard from, and the secretaries of those organizations are urgently requested to attend to this at once. All Locals are also requested not to forget to forward all new applications which are also to be recorded at headquarters.

There are still a few Locals and several state committees who have as yet failed to settle their accounts for Int. Del. stamps and as the N. E. C. wishes to entirely close up same, they are requested to make prompt settlement with the National Secretary.

Notice of assessment levied by the N. E. C. has been sent to all Locals which are requested to remit at once as the National Executive Committee

E. C. has been sent to all Locals which are requested to remit at once as the N. E. C. mnst clear off its indebtedness incurred in the national campaign before retiring and turning over the affairs of the Party to the new committee. Therefore comrades, your prompt remittances will be greatly appreciated by the N. E. C.

The National Council is now electing candidates for the new N. E. C. and we trust that the comrades will see to it that their Local pays at once the

stust that the comrades will too to it that their Local pays at once the amount of their assessment, so as to leave the new committee free and unhampered to carry on a vigorous open air agitation throughout the country spring, summer and fall.

A new plan of arranging circuits for A new plan of arranging circuits for

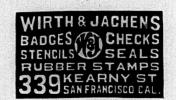
A new plan of arranging circuits for open air speakers is under consideration and if adopted and carried out, will do great good for socialism. You will hear more of this plan next week. The following comrades, Geo. Eastman, of Detroit, Mich., Job Harriman, of New York. Max Hayes, of Ohio, and of New York, Max Hayes, of Ohio, and G. A. Hoehn, of St. Louis, Mo., have accepted nominations for International Secretary and as members of the S. D. P. their names will be submitted to a referendum vote of our party member-ship this week. Comrades are requested to vote for two of the above candi-

dated at once, the vote closing on April 18th at 6 p. m. Comrades, all of the above matters and especially the payment of the assessment and the settlement of Int. Del. stamps are of the utmost importance and the N. E. C. urgently requests you to give them all your prompt attention.

Yours for the Cause,

Yours for the Cause, Wm. Butscher, Sec'y.

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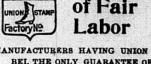
Company (co-operative), incorporated September 22, 1900, is doing a general grocery business at 1818 Market street. This company is purely co-operative and at the same time thoroughly business in all its dealings. Its members can only hold one membership share and have but one vote, thus making all equal. Its affairs are conducted by a board o fdirectors elected by its members, who put in a competent manager and employees to attend to the business side of the company. It is said that the name of the Its fraternal and social side is looknew steel trust of trusts will be the ed after by the San Francisco Cooperative Union. Its ultimate purpose is to give labor its full product. They sell goods at regular prices,

and return all profits to members in

proportion to purchases, after de-ducting a fair rate of interest in proportion to investment. A family who trades \$300 in a year and receives a dividend of 12 per cent, or \$36 on an investment of six dollars, in the San Francisco Rochdale Company, has certainly made a good business investment-besides fostering co-operation. Dividends have been returned as high as fifteen per cent on six months' business in some Rochdale companies in this State. The plan is not new, for it originated with twenty-eight weavers in Rochdale, England, 55 years ago, and has since grown to a membership of one and one helf million and over one and one-half million and over 500 millions of share capital in Great Britain alone. W.-C. Ellis, the manager of the company, is thoroughly acquainted with the grocery business. They carry a full line of fancy and staple groceries, and will be pleased to furnish full information about the business and its officers. As they buy for cash and sell for cash and follow the rule We serve the best the market affords of the things nature has provided for man's diet-fruits grains, vegetables, nu s. etc., prepared in a tempting, palatable manner. vestment, it simplifies the whole method of doing business.—Adv.







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UNION CARD IN THE

The San Francisco Rochdale